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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/779,810	02/18/2004	George Plester	01638.0014.NPUS01	6837
22930 HOWREY LL	7590 07/12/2007 P		EXAM	INER
C/O IP DOCKETING DEPARTMENT			TRUONG, THANH K	
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	,		3721	
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			07/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/779,810	PLESTER, GEORGE	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thanh K. Truong	3721	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 3 of after SIX (b) MCNITS from the mailing date of this communication of the state of the second of the se	G DATE OF THIS COMMUNI R 1.136(a). In no event, however, mey e in hit will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tatute, cause the application to become At	CATION. reply be timely filed VIHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 0	3 April 2007.		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is FINAL.	This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allo	owance except for formal matt	ters, prosecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice und	ler Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D). 11, 4 53 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-19,66,68,71 and 72 is/are pendi	ing in the application.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with	drawn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6) Claim(s) 1-19, 66, 68, 71 and 72 is/are reje	ected.	•	
Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction ar	nd/or election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam	niner.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)	accepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor	rrection is required if the drawing	(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attached	d Office Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•	
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of:	eign priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).	
1. Certified copies of the priority docum	ents have been received.		
2. Certified copies of the priority docum	ents have been received in A	pplication No	
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the p	oriority documents have been	received in this National Stage	
application from the International Bur	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a	list of the certified copies not	received.	
utachment(s)) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) \square Intention 9	Summary (PTO-413)	
) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s	yMail Date	
) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) Notice of Ir 6) Other:	nformal Patent Application	
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) [Other:	→	

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DETAILED ACTION

- 1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment received on ***.
- 2. Applicant's cancellation of claims 20-65, 67, 69 and 70 is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which sald subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 12-17, 19, 66, 68, 71 and 72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.
 103(a) as being unpatentable over Drevfors (6,256,964) in view of Helmut (5,860,461).

Drevfors discloses a method comprising the steps of:

moving the package through an inlet into an enclosure (figure 1);

filling the inside of the package (1) with a sterilizing vapour (column 4, lines 42-44):

holding the sterilizing vapour on the inside of the package for a sufficient amount of time to sterilize the inside of the package (column 4, lines 44-47);

moving the package to a filling location with the sterilizing vapour inside the package (it is construed that the filling location comprises station D and station E as discloses in Fig. 1 of Drevfors)

removing a portion of the sterilizing vapour (column 4, lines 50-54);

filling the package with a product at the filling location (column 4,lines 56-58); and

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capping the filling aperture of the package containing the product (column 4, lines 61-63).

Drevfors discloses the claimed invention, but does not expressly disclose the membrane fitted over the filling aperture.

Helmut discloses the membrane fitted over the filling aperture the membrane being configured to be disposed in a first position in which the membrane is substantially impenetrable to vapour and a second position in which the membrane has been displaced to permit the insertion of an elongated member into the package (figures 5, 6 & 10 and column 2, lines 60-63). Helmut method provides "a container of a sealing cap and a process which aseptic filling of beverages is possible at an acceptable level of engineering complexity and cost" (column 2, lines 24-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time applicant's invention was made, to have modified Drevfors method by incorporating the method of using the membrane as taught by Helmut to provide a method in which aseptic filling of beverages is possible at an acceptable level of engineering complexity and cost.

The combining of the references (Drevfors and Helmut) further discloses:

Regarding the step of filling the package without displacing the package to another location, it is construed that the Drevfors modified by Helmut is fully capable of performing the step of filling the package at the same location as recited in claim 1.

the step of allowing a sufficient quantity of the sterilizing vapour to exit the package before filling the package with a product to avoid affecting the quality of the

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product, wherein the sterilizing vapour exits the package and sterilizes a part of a filling device that comes into contact with the product (Helmut - column 4,lines 37-42);

the membrane opens to greater than about 10% of the area of the filling aperture during the filling steps (Helmut – figure 5);

displacing the sterilizing vapour with sterile air (sterile gas as in claim 6), wherein the sterile air forms a headspace of the capped package (column 8, lines 1-8);

pressing the membrane segments tightly against inner walls of the package to accelerate displacement of the sterilizing vapour by eliminating the gap between membrane segments and the inside of the package (Helmut – figure 5);

the step of conveying the package between the filling steps and the capping step in a non-sterile atmosphere, wherein the inside of the package remains substantially free of microbiological contamination (figure 1 of Drevfors clearly shows the processing plant 3 is a non-sterile atmosphere) (as in claim 9);

the step of wetting the membrane with a fluid, wherein the wetted membrane has increased ability to prevent entry of contaminants;

heating the package wherein the heating increases the internal pressure of the gas in the package, and enhances prevention of entry of contaminants into the package (Helmut – column 4, lines 17-19);

using conventional non-aseptic filling equipment adapted to fill aseptically; wherein the non-aseptic filling equipment is used aseptically part time;

the step of sterilizing an outside surface of the membrane before the capping step; wherein the step of sterilizing an outside surface of the membrane is achieved with

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a sterilizing medium that does not affect the quality of the product in small amounts (Helmut – column 4, lines 22-24);

the step of sterilizing the parts of the filling device that come in contact with the product to be filled between filling operations by spraying with chlorinated water, by sterilizing vapour (Helmut – column 4, lines 37-42);

conveying the package from a location for filling the package with a sterilizing vapour to a filling location, the package having the sterilizing medium substantially sealed inside of the package while the package is being conveyed (Drevfors - figure 1); disposing a cap over the membrane, whereby the membrane becomes interal to the cap after the cap is disposed over the membrane (Helmut – figure 10); and the step of moving the package after the package is filled with sterilized vapour, the movement of the package occurring while the sterilizing vapour is being held inside of the package and while the membrane is disposed in the first position (Drevfors - figure 1).

5. Claims 3, 11 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Drevfors (6,256,964) in view of Helmut (5,860,461) as applied to claims 1 and 10 above; and further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art.

As discussed above in paragraph 4 of this office action, the combination of the references discloses the claimed invention, but did not expressly disclose that: the membrane material is an elastomer selected from the group consisting of silicone rubber, natural rubber, etc. wherein the fluid contains a thickener to increase the

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viscosity of the fluid, and the step of rinsing the parts of the filling device that come in contact with the product to be filled with hot water after each filling step.

Applicant Admitted Prior Art teaches that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time applicant's invention was made, to have used membrane that is made out of natural rubber to provide the elastic property to the mechanical sealing device (furthermore, Helmut discloses the use of elastic material – column 5, lines 65), since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416; and

that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time applicant's invention was made to have made the fluid contains a thickener to increase the viscosity of the fluid, since it is old and well known in the art to add thickener to increase the viscosity of the fluid (common sense); and

that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time applicant's invention was made to rinse the parts of the filling device that come in contact with the product to be filled with hot water after each filling step to ensure the equipment is thoroughly sterilize in the process.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed April 3, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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Regarding the amendment of claim 1 required that the filling step is taking place without displacing the package to another location, the examiner construes that the combination of Drevfors and Helmut is fully capable of performing the step of filling the package without displacing the package to another location. Furthermore, the device of Helmut is designed for that same purpose, that is, the bottle can be sterilized and filled by the same instrument (Helmut - column 8, lines 12-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to modified Drevfors by Helmut so that the filling step is taking place without displacing the package to another location.

Conclusion

 THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Thanh K. Truong whose telephone number is 571-272-

4472. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thru 8:00AM - 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Rinaldi Rada can be reached on 571-272-4467. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

tkt

July 8, 2007

THANH K. TRUONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700